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ACUPALPUS MESOPOTAMICUS SP. NOV. (COLEOP-TERA: CARABIDAE) FROM IRAQ

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ABSTRACT

A new species of the family Carabidae, subfamily Harpalinae was introduced here as Acupalpus mesopotamicus on the basis of external morphology and male genetalia. The specimens were compared with a world collection of Acupalpus of the Britsh Museum (N. H.) Holotype was kept at the Iraq Natural History Museum. Other 12 specimens were kept in Iraq Natural History Museum.

INTRODUCTION

The Carabidae of Iraq are still not very well investigated. The first list was made by Heyden (1888) gave six species. Holdhaus (1919) identified 36 species of carabids among other Coleoptera from Iraq. Andrewes (1927) identified 18 species in a collection of Iraq. Carabids. five of which were described as new. Roubal (1932) recorded seven species from Baghdad and described one as new. Ali (1964) provided a more complete faunal survey of Iraqi Carabidae prepared from borrowed and personal material. Fourteen new species belonging to the family Carabidae from Iraq were newly described by Ali (1965).

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material were brought by the author to the Dept. of Entomology of the British Museum (N.H.) in Summer 1990. The specimens were identified on the basis of their external features and compared with the collection of Acupalpus of the world kept in the British Museum.

The genetalia were dissected out and mounted and preserved in glycerine in microvial then were pinned to the type specimens which have been kept in the Iraq Museum (N. H.).

Acupalpus mesopotamicus sp. nov-

Colour: Bronze sides of upper surface sometimes greenish, venter mainly piceous base of palpi underside of joint land base of joints 2-4 of the antennae the middle of tibiae and most of tarsi ferrugnous.

Head: With short shallow furrows one or two slight striae on each side. Eyes large and moderately prominent. Antennae slender, filiform, extending a little beyond base of elytron surface smooth.

prothorax: Convex subquadrate, contracted in front but hardly so behind quite a third wider than head nearly three - fifths wider than long, nearly as wide at base as at middle, gently rounded behind. The front angle projecting rather sharply forward the hind angless sharp but slightly deture. Basal sulcus moderately deep

Elytra: Flat, oval, a fourth wider than prothorax a half longer than wide broader surface with striae making

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a sharp angle at a shoulder and continue inwards to the base of striae 4 Striae punctate, the punctures conspicous in front but tending to disappear behind. Stria 8 deep joining marginal channel behind shoulder. Scutellary striole and apical Stria well developed. Intervals flat, 3 with two pores adjoining stria 3 Surface smooth. Microsculptures isodiametric, conspicuous, so that the surface is only moderately shiny.

Abdomen: Metasternal process unbordered. Abdominal sterna smooth and shiny, last sternum with apical margin rounded. Abdominal terga membranous and smooth.

Male genetalia: Parameres symmetrical, feather shapedeach with few sensorial hairs round the apical margin-Basal foramen narrow. Internal sac when fully everted less than half the length of the median lobe.

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